THE NEW ERA

IN THE

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Retrospect of that and other United State Public Offices in this City. The new Collector of this port, Judge Bronson commences his duties in that office this day, as do weral of the other officers connected with the

Custom House, recently appointed by the President. On the occurrence of these changes, it will doubtless be satisfactory to many of the readers of the HERALD to be furnished with a retro spective view of the Custom House, and some of the other public offices in this city. The following statements embrace the first complete lists ever published of the individuals who have held the principal United States offices at this port, since the adoption of the constitution and organization of the general government, in 1789. Our lists, it will be seen, include the names of the successive collectors, naval officers, surveyors, assistant treasurers, marshals, district judges, district attorneys, district clerks, navy agents, and post-

The acts of Congress establishing and organizing the various departments connected with the revenue and the judiciary were passed at the first session after the adoption of the constitution; and in August, 1789, President Washington sent into the Senate, in one day, a list of about one hundred nominations as collectors, naval officers and surveyors, all of which list was confirmed by the Senate, and the custom houses were soon transferred from the State authorities, which collected the revenue under the old confederation, to the newly appointed officers under the general government. North Carolina held out until November 21, 1789, and Rhode Island until May 29, 1790, when these States also having come into the Union, custom house and other officers were appointed for them, and the revenue system was ren-

The custom house in 1789 was situated in Mill street, now South William street. A few years afterwards it was removed to the government house, a large building which had been erected near the Battery, on the site of the dwellings south of the Bowling Green. In that building the business of the custom house was transacted until 1815, when it was removed to a four story brick building in Wall street, on the site of the present custom house. The building had been occupied by Eastburn, Kirk & Co., as a bookstore and literary room, which had been built on the site of the old City Hall, called, also, Federal Hall. where Washington was inaugurated as President.

The annual amounts of custom house duties on merchandise imported into New York, for the first five years after the organization of the government, were as follows:-
 1789.
 \$145,320
 1792
 \$1,233,903

 1790.
 471,339
 1793
 1,248,351

 1791.
 738,713

In contrast with these amounts, we may state that the duties collected at this port, in 1851, were no less than \$28,772,558; in 1799, there were thirty-two persons in the custom house, holding the followingoffices under the collector, viz:-Inspectors, 18; gaugers, 3; weighers, 5; measurers, 6. In 1828, there were about one hundred persons employed in the various departments of the New York Custom House, in and out of doors. The present number so employed, we believe, is about seven hundred.

COLLECTORS. The following is a complete list of the Collectors

time :-	the present
Pear when Armes of Collectors. 1789	By whom appointed. Washington. John Adams. Jefferson. Monroe. Jack son. Van Buren. do. Harrison. Tyler. Polk. Taylor. Pierce.
It will be absenced that the areas	reconstitution of

It will be observed that, including the present Collector, twelve persons have received the appointment from eleven different Presidents, and of these, David Gelston held the office for the longest time, being about nineteen years. A brief notice of the early collectors wil! be found interesting.

General John Lamb, the first collector at this port, was one of the most distinguished men of his time, having figured largely as one of the pioneers of the American Revolution and an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was father to General Anthony Lamb, who still survives among us, as one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. John Lamb was born in this city, in January, 1835. His father, Anthony Larab, was an Englishman, emigrated to this city and married a New York lady of Dutch parce's ge. He was a celebrated and skilful optician and maker of mathematical instruments, and in early youth his son followed the same occupation ; but / about the year 1760 John Lamb commenced the br siness of wine merchant, and through the trous esome times which preceded the war, was largely 'engaged in the liquor trade. Although Mr. Lamb nad not a classical education, he was well versed in 'the belle lettre knowledge of the day; spoke the D atch and German, and was a proficient in the Fre neh language. He was a good English scholar. s fluent speaker, and a foreible and ready write .. His style of composition was bold and nervor as, and he was not restrained by fear of the law of libel, nor the military power of the time, from 'giving full scope to his indignation, upon all or casions when the acts of the crown conflicted wit a the liberties of the people. The patriotic newspapers of the day, the chief vehicles which conveyed intelligence to the poople, bear evidence of the industry and ability of Mr. Lamb. In addition to his published writings, he held an active correspondence with kindred spirits in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other places. The history of the city of New York, from the commencement of the troubles which preceded the Revolution, to the breaking out of the war in 1775, is, in fact, the history, in part, of John Lamb; as no important political movement was made, or practical demonstration exhibited. which his mind had not assisted to plan or his hand to execute. He was one of the original " Sons of Liberty, an association formed to resist the stamp act and other obnoxious nuisances of the British government, in 1765. He had the honor of serving on the first Revolutionary Committee of Correspondence. It was formed at a meeting in the Park, in this city, on the 31st of October, 1765, the day before the Stamp act was to take effect. Many prominent names were put in nomination, but the hezardous duty of openly resisting the government in this way was declined. At length Isaac Scars, (afterwards called King Sears,) John Lamb, Gershom Mott, William Wiley, and Thomas Robinson, the most ardent of the asso ciated " Sons of Liberty," men whom danger could not appal, volunteered their services and were accepted. The organization of that patriotic band, "the Sons of Liberty," which pervaded every part of the colonies, was the germ of the Revolution. By their intropidity the spirit of the masses was aroused, and by their persevering industry and zeal the peo-

ple were excited to oppose all efforts to enslave them. These bold spirits formed the nucleus of the Seture armies of the Revolution. After various daring and decisive acts, in co-ope-

ration with King Sears and other patriots, Mr. Lamb offered his services to the Continental Congress, and was appointed captain of artillery. By order of the Provincial Congress, Lamb, with his company, and assisted by a corps of citizens under the command of Colonel Lasher, (afterwards sur-veyor of the port), removed the canon from the Battery, while fired upon by the ship of war Asia, in August, 1775. The cannon were moved off with great deliberation, and all that were mounted, twenty-one pieces, were safely carried away. Several persons were wounded on the Battery, and some damage was done to the dwellings in that quarter. The alarm was serious in the city, and many of the inhabitants removed their families beyond the reach of danger. Lamb soon after joined the Northern army, and was with Montgomery and Arnold in the expedition to Canada, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. Being released on parole by Sir Guy Carleton, he returned in time to witness the burning of a part of this city, while in the possession of the British, in September, 1776. He was subsequently engaged in many im-portant services as an officer of artillery, and was gradually promoted to the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served at the siege of Yorktown and capture of Cornwallis and his army, in October, 1781.

On the evacuation of New York by the British,

Nov. 25, 1783, Col. Lamb, after an exile of eight years, returned to his native city, leaving his family for a time at their residence in Connecticut. At the first election after the peace, Lamb, Sears, Willett, and others, who had been active "Sons of Liberty," were elected from this city to the Legislature. Col. Lamb received the appointment, from the State Council, of Collector of the Customs for the port of New York, and vacated his seat in the Assembly, to assume the duties of his new station. In 1781, New York had granted to Congress the import duties collected within her borders, subject to the control and regulation of the confederacy. But after the peace, the Legislature repealed the law, established custom houses, and took the collection into the hands of the State. Repeated attempts were made to restore this power to Congress, which were resisted by the Legislature. But in 1786, the revenues, with certain reductions and restrictions, were granted to Congress. The difficulties which arose on this subject were among the causes which led to the convention at Annapolis and Philadelphia, producing, finally, the formation of the federal constitution. Gen. Lamb was among those friends of Governor George Clinton who co-operated with him in opposing the ratification, by this State, of the constitution of the United States, unless previous amendments were assented to. They continued their opposition after the constitution was adopted; and Gen. Lamb, Col. Willett, David Gelston, and others, formed a society to procure amendments. A large majority of the people of this city being in favor of the constitution, their opponents were threatened with violence. Greenleaf, printer of the paper opposed to the constitution, had his office attacked afterwards by a mob, who afterwards proceeded to Wall street, where, on the south side, between Pearl and William streets, Gen. Lamb resided. The rioters, finding the house well barricaded, and the General and a few friends inside. prepared with firearms for an attack, knew the hazard of an encounter, and prudently withdrew.

On the organization of the departments of the new government, great efforts were made to induce Gen. Washington to overlook Lamb (who, as we have mentioned, then held the office of Collector of the Customs under the State government), in making his nominations to the Senate. Lamb had not solicited the nomination; but the chief arguments used against him were the active measures he had taken to defeat the adoption of the constitution. These considerations had no weight in the mind of Washington, but he was embarrassed by the neglect of Lamb to make application for re-appointment. For several days the President withheld the nomination, in the expectation of a formal appli-cation; but, being apprised of the footing upon which General Lamb rested his case, namely, that no man knew his services to the country better than the President, he sent his name to the Senate on the 6th In the subsequent division of the people into par-

ties, General Lamb acted with the republicans. Although he had entire confidence in General Washing. ton, he opposed the election and administration of John Adams, and favored the election of Jefferson. He was unfortunate as collector, in his accounts with the government, in consequence of the misconduct of one of his confidential assistants in the Custom House, a foreigner, who had been left in charge of the whole fiscal concerns of the department, after the death of the son-in-law of Lamb, Mr. Tillinghast. Believing his large property was amply sufficient to pay four times the deficiency in his accounts, Gen. Lamb resigned his office. But the most summary process was resorted to, and the property was sold by the Marshal, under an execution of the government. Lands much exceeding the value of the debt were sacrificed, and the government claim was not entirely satisfied. This was in 1797, after which the health of Gen. Lamb declined, and he died on the 31st of May, 1800. After the loss of his property, his friends, Clinton, Rutgers and others stood by him in his difficulties, and tendered what consolation and aid the circumstances required.

Joshua Sands, the successor of Gen. Lamb, as Collector, was a merchant of this city, but for many years before his death resided in Brooklyn. He was an ardent federalist and supporter of Washington and Adams. In 1803 he was elected a representative to Congress, and 21 years afterwards-viz: in 1824, he was again chosen a member of Congress -this time to represent the Kings county district. Mr. Sands was much esteemed by his acquaintance, and was popular with the merchants, as Collector

David Gelston, who was appointed Collector by Mr. Jefferson, was an early political friend of George Clinton, John Lamb, and others with whom he cooperated in their efforts to prevent the adoption of the United States constitution. We believe he was a relative of John Gelston, who was Collector of the port of Sag Harbor, L. I., which office he resigned in May, 1790. As a democratic republican, David Gelston was elected to the State Senate, where he served several years, when party spirit ran high, in the days of John Adams. He was a merchant of this city, and one of the early directors of the Manhattan Bank, of which his son, Maltby Gelston, still a resident of the city, was for some years President. Although correct in his accounts with government Mr. Gelston was not remarkable for popula rity with those whose business required transaction at the Custom House. There was a certain degree of austerity of manners among some of the leaders of the old democratic party, which, by many, was thought inseparable from honesty and integrity of purpose, but was exceedingly dis agreeable to men of business, and particularly to their political opponents who came in contact with

M. Gelston having retired to private life in 1820, was succeeded by the late Jonathan Thompson, a native of Long Island, whose high character as a merchant of this city, and a leading democratic republican of fidelity, commended him to the favor of President Monroe. Mr. Thompson was not par-tial to John Quincy Adams, but that President refused to remove him, and he continued in office m til removed by General Jackson, in 1829, when retired to private life with the commendation overnment and the public for the faithful and

The Custom House had not attracted much atten tion, on account of its influence upon politics, until the year 1820, when De Witt Clinton, as Governor of the State, in his speech to the Legislature, pro-tested against the interference of the national government with our State elections. He remarked : The power of the general administration has increased with the extension of its patronage; and if the officers under its appointment shall see fit, as an organized and disciplined corps, to interfere in the State elections, I trust that there will be found a beoming disposition in the people to resist these alarming attempts upon the purity and independence of their local governments." Being called upon by the Senate, then politically opposed to him, for any information on the subject, the Governor, at the subsequent session of the Legislature, sent in what was called "The Green Bag Message," embracing a variety of curious documents tending to prove his charges against Custom House officers and others. It appeared, among other matters, that Col. John P. Decatur, then naval storekeeper at Broeklyn, and sundry Custom House officers had made great efforts o defeat the Clintonian ticket in Kings county, and that various other U.S. officers had been very active in various parts of the State. The Green Bag message and documents were referred to a committee of the Legislature, who finally refused to countenance the charges of the Governor against the U. S. officers. From that time, however, to the present, the Custom House has been considered a political machine, and Custom House officers as prominent

The history of the Custom House since 1829 is somewhat familiar to our political readers; and we have not the space to give a detail of the transactions of those who have been collectors, and are still living among us. We, therefore, pass on to give the following list of Naval Officers and times, of their appointment :- NAVAL OFFICERS.

When appointed. 1843—Jeremiah Towle, 1845—Michael Hoffman, 1848—Cor. S. Bogardus, 1849—Philip Hone, 1851—David A. Bokee, 1853—Heman J. Redfield appointed.
1789—Benjamin Walker.
1797—Riehard Rogers.
1803—Samuel Oggood.
1814—John Ferguson.
1832—Knos T. Throop.
1838—William S. Coe.
1841—Thomas Lord.

Of the early names on this list, Walker and Rogers are not distinguished in our political annals. They held the office under the administrations of Wash ington and John Adams. Samuel Osgood, appointed by Jefferson, was an active democratic republican, and was on the city Assembly ticket in 1800, which effected the election of Jefferson and Burr to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Mr. Osgood was a director of the Manhattan Bank, and first president of the City Bank, both democratic institutions. John Ferguson was a quiet politician, of literary tastes and social habits. He was appointed Mayor of the city, in March, 1815, in place of De Witt Clinton, who was removed by the Council of Appointment; but not being allowed to hold both offices, Mr. Ferguson resigned the Mayoralty in June, 1815, and Jacob Radcliffe was appointed Mayor. Enos T. Throop, it will be remembered, resided many years in Cayuga county, where he held the office of Circuit Judge of the Supreme Court. He was afterwards elected Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the State; and, after resigning the naval office, in 1838, President Van Buren appointed him charge d'affaires to Na-

The remaining names on the above list are to familiar to require special notice.

SURVEYORS.

The following persons have held the office of Sur-

veyor of the port:-When
appointed
1789—John La her.
1800—William S. Smith.
1806—Pete: H. Schenck.
1816—John Haff.
1818—Joseph G. Swift.
1827—Peter Stagg.
18:9—Mordecai M. Noah. When appointed. 18:5—Hector Craig. 18:0—Ey Moore. 18:1—William Taggard. 18:4—Henry C. Atwood. 18:45—Elijah F. Purdy. 18:48—Zebedee Ring. 18:53—John Cochran.

Colonel John Lasher, the first on this list, was revolutionary officer, and, as we have seen, a coadjutor of John Lamb in his military career. Colonel William S. Smith was son-in-law of John Adams, and for a considerable time cut quite a figure in society, in this city, as a dashing man of the world. He built a country seat on the East river, called Mount Vernon, but by some it was called "Smith's Folly." In 1789 General Washington appointed Smith United States Marshal, which office he held about three years. He subsequently held a commission in the Provisional army of 1798, and his fatherin-law, President Adams, appointed him Surveyor in 1800, which Jefferson permitted him to hold for some years. His successor, Peter A. Schenck, was from Dutchess county, and a relative of the late Peter H. Schenck. John Haff was a ship master out of this port. He died recen ly in Westchester county. Gen. Swift was a well known officer in the United States Army, of the Corps of Engineers. After retirement from the Custom House he removed to Geneva. Peter Stagg was a well known merebant in his day, and a zealous friend of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. The remaining names of Surveyors are well known, except, perhaps, Hector Craig, who was, many years ago, an auctioneer in this city, from whence he removed to Orange county. Being elected to Congress from that district, he and John J. Morgan were the only two members of the House of Representatives from this State who voted for General Jackson on the presidential question being decided by the Honse, in 1825. This gave him a claim on Gen. Jackson for office, and by that President he was appointed Surveyor in 1825. ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

When appointed 1852—Luther Bradish, 1853—John A. Dix. oppointed.
1040—Stephen Allen
1846—William C. Bonck.
1849—J bn Yourg

Mr. Allen held the appointment of Sub-Treasurer

a short time only, under the act of 1840, which was recommended and signed by President Van Buren. That act was repealed in 1841, and the present one passed under Polk's administration. It will be noticed that the office has been conferred on two gentlemen who have been Governor, and one who has Leen Lieutenant Governor of the State. It is doubtful whether Mr. Dix will perform the duties of the office, as he is reported to have been decided upon for Minister to France.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS. When appointed. 789—William S. Smith. 792—Matthew Clarkson. When appointed.
1810—Thomas Morris.
1820—Wn. C. H. Waddell.
1841—Silas M. Stilwell.
1845—Ely Moore.
1849—Henry F. Tallmadge.
1863—Abraham Hillyer. 1794—Aquila Giles 1801—John Svartwout 1807—Peter Curtenius. 1814—John Smith, of L. L.

Mr. Duane was the first Mayor of this city after the Revolutionary war. He was also a member of the Continental and Provincial Congresses. He resigned in 1794, and retired to Duanesburgh, in Schenectady county, where he died. John Lawrance was the first representative clected from this city to Congress, after the adoption of the constitution. He was subsequently elected a United States Senator, and President of the Senate pro tem. Col. Troup, who had been in District Court, held the office of Judge tempora-

but a short time after the resignation of Judge rance. Judge Hobart had been on the Supreme

ministration of the affairs of the Custom House | bench and United States Senator. On his death he ty, in 1806. In 1812 an act of Congress authorized the appointment of another Judge, when William P. Van Ness was appointed associate. In 1814 the State was divided into two districts, and Judge Tallmadge was assigned to the Northern district. He was succeeded by Roger Skinner, in 1819, and the latter, in 1825, by Alfred Conkling, now Minister to Mexico. On Judge Conkling's resignation, Nathan K. Hall, the present incumbent, was appointed Judge of the Northern district.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS. When Appointed.

1789—Richard Harrison.
1801—Edward Llvingston.
1804—Nathan Sandford.
1815—Jonathan Fisk.
1819—Robert Tillotson.
1828—John Duer.
1829—James A. Hamilton. When Appointed, 1834—William M. Price 1839—Benjamin F. Butler. 1841—Ogden Hoffman. 1845—Benjamin F. Butler. 1849—J. Prespott Hall. 1853—Charles O'Conor.

DISTRICT CLERKS. The following persons have held the office of Clerk of the United States District Court :-

Robert Troup.
Edward Dunscomb.
Charles Clinton.
Theron Rudd.
Robert Finn.
James Dill. We have no record of the dates of their appoint

ment by the Judges. The Navy Department was organized by act of

Congress in 1798. The following persons have held the office of Navy Agent at this port :-

the office of Navy Agent at this port:

When
Appointed.

1798—James Watson,
1801—Daniel Ludlow.
1806—Robert Beekman.
1808—John Bullus.
1819—Robert Swartwout.
1823—Edward N. Cox, (purser,) acting.

James Watson held various offices of honor and

trust-among others, member of the Assembly, and Speaker of that body, and United States Senator. Daniel Ludlow was a merchant, and first President of the Manhattan Company. John Beekman belonged to one of our oldest New York families. John Bullus was a surgeon in the navy. He was born in New Jersey, of English parents, and died in 1818, at the age of forty-two. He was a gentleman of the old school, and much esteemed. The other names on the list are well known to our readers.

POSTMASTERS. appointed.
1789-Sebastisn Bauman.
1789-Sebastisn Bauman.
1805-Theodous Bailey.
1829-Baml. S. Gouverneur.
1839-J. J. Coddington.
1849-William V. Brady.
1853-Isaac V. Fowler.

Political Intelligence.

MISSISSIPPI.
The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, to non nate candidates for State officers and members of Con gress, will assemble to-day at the city of Jackson.

The democrats of Chickness and Calhoun, Mississippi, have nominated Hon. W. S. Featherston as a suitable candidate for Congress in the Second district. The latter county nominated General R. Davis for the State at large.

The municipal election in the city of Fetersburg will be held to day.

The Democratic Convention of the Winchester (Eighth) Congressional district bave sominated Charles James Faulkner as their candidate for Congress.

Wim. H. Stephens, Esq., of Jackson, has been nominated by the Somerville Convention as the whig candidate for Congress in the Tenth district.

Clayton G. Coleman, Esq., has been nominated by the whigs of the Richmond district (Third), as their cand date for Congress, in opposition to Hon. John S. Caskie. Gen. Millson has been nominated for re election to Congress in the Norfolk district, (Second) by the demo cratic district convention.

ARKANSAS.
Col. T. B. Flowrnoy, of Desha, has been put in nomination by the democracy of Hot Spring county, for Conges. The democracy of Crittenden county have rominated Hon. Thomas B. Hanly, for representative to Congress from the Northern district.

Col. N. B. Burrow has been nominated by the democracy of Jefferson county, for Congress, in the second district.

trict.

Col Edward A. Warren, of Ouachita, has been nominated by the democracy of Ouachita for Congress, in the Second Congressional district.

We learn from the Little Rock Arkansas Whig, that it is generally admixed that Gen. George W. Clark, of the Van Buren Intelligencer, will be appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs—the position now occupied by Col. John Drennen.

From the Ocala (Fla.) Mirror. April 22.]

We came through in the stage with Col. Winder, of the U.S. A my, commander at Fort Myer. He says the delegation which went on to Washington left most of their pre-ents at Fort Myer on their return, and have since declined receiving them, as they have failed to comply with their premise of emigration. He says also, by a careful estimate made by John Junpe, one of the Western delegation that there are only 286 Indians in Florida, and only 86 of these men and boys able to bear arms. We see what the clitzens of Hillsborough think about their removal. Let us consider well before we act. We understand it is the determination of the general government to have the country surveyed, at least into townships, which will facilitate the search for the Indians, whenever the attempt is made to hunt out. We incline to the opinion that if the people on the frontier can be patient, we, who are less exposed, might wait to take counsel as to the best time and method for their removal.

Gen. Childs, commanding at Tampa, informed the citizens at the Court Honse that the Indians were again coming in at Fort Myer, and, though unwilling to emigrate, professed a desire to remain at peace. Assinwah, a subchief, was in at the post, and said filly had not been deposed.

Jersey City Intelligence.

Fiot, Arrisons, &c.—Last evening several persons got into difficulty on board one of the ferry boats, and after landing on the Jersey side they struck one another, which led to a general row, in which nearly a hundred men, boys, and policemen were engaged, using bricks, paving-stones, and other dangerous weapons, with sensible effect. The Recorder, with the assistance of the Sunday police, succeeded in making several arrests, and the much dispersed. One party was seriously injured in the back with a paving stone, another had his head broken, and others were deagerously wounded. Up to 10 o'clock last night, an extra police force was on duty, in anticipation of renewed hostilides.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A new church edifice is to be erected on Grove street, north side of Pavonia avenue, for the Reformed Dutch persuasion in the Third and Fourth wards. It will be commenced in a few days.

Grace Church, Episcopal, on the corner of Eric and South Seventh street, is nearly finished, and service will be held therein soon. It is of stone, and a beautiful specimen of architecture.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Morris Canal and Banking

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS —The Morris Canal and Bankin, empany propose building one hundred canal bosts, o various sizes, to be employed on the canal during the year. Arrangements for the disposition of the water front property, belonging to the company, are also contemplated.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.
Grand Larchy—A young German boy named Freidsline Herman, an apprentice to Coursd Steinhawer, shocking the state of t Williamsburg City Intelligence

Superior Court.—Special Term.

By Chief Justice Oakley.

Arms 20.—Excress.—William B. Fairbanks, et. Smill Bloomfield.—Demurcer overrued, with liberty to party

murring to sword.

I Hen. Judge Bosworth

William Blies and others, vs. Jacob Monasse -- Motion denied.

Jomes W. Ogden, vs. James B. Bodle, &c.—Motion denied, with \$7 costs, to abide event.

By Hon. Judge Campbell.

James G. Gould, vs. Joseph W. Gants.—Motion denied, with \$7 costs.

with \$7 costs.

Theodore T. Edgerton, vs. John Nelson.—Sheriff's allow sree in this case for his expenses in keeping and preserving the property, settled at \$94.50.

HONORS TO THE LATE WILLIAM R. KING, -Hor Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia, immediately on the receipt of the news of the death of the Vice President, ordered that goas be fired from the Capitol square, in Millidgeville, from annelse to sunset: that the various offices of the Executive Department be closed; that the entrances to the Capitol be bung in mourning for thirty days; and that the different exacutive officers wear craje on the left arm.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THREATENED EXPOSURE THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE

More of the Reception of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE KOSSUTH ROCKETS. Statement of the English Chancellor

of the Exchequer.

NEW MINISTRY IN SPAIN. Slight Deline in Cotton,

&c., &c., &c.

The Collins steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived at this port at half past six o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at five o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th ult., but was detained at the bar two hours and thirty minutes by low water.

She brings ninety-two passengers, among whom are Col. A. Dudley Mann, who returns to take the office of Assistant Secretary of State on the first of July; Hon. Geo. W. Crawford, Secretary of War in Gen. Taylor's cabinet; Wm. T. Campbell, Esq., and Dudley Persse, Esq.
Our thanks are due Mr. W. H. A. Crary, the purser

of the Baltic, for late papers.

The news is not of much importance. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer's finan

cial statement has appeared, the substance of which we give below.

Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe was circulating chiefly in

the religious circles of Glasgow and Edinburgh, being received with great enthusiasm by those who care more for black than for white slaves. She will probably remain in Great Britain till August. The Turkish question has settled down into diplo-

matic stupidity. The Kossuth rocket affair was still enveloped in smoke.

Cotton at Liverpool was 1-1dc. a id. lower for or

dinary and middling.

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool at a quarter before 10 o'clock on Sunday forenoon,

The screw steamship Geneva, Captain Paton, sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, 19th, for Quebec and Montreal direct, with a full complement of passengers, and a large cargo. The Austrian government has refused to entertain the reclamations of Sardinia, respecting the confis e property of the Lombard re-

An imperial commission, under the Presidency of Count Rechberg, is to proceed from Austriato Italy, o examine the state of affairs, and propose defin tive measures for the organization of Lombardy. Advices from Constantinople announce the arrival there, on the 4th, of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, and

on the 5th he assembled the English residents, to whom he gave an assurance of the maintenance of peace, and advised them to carry on their commercial operations with the utmost confidence. M. de la Cour arrived on the 6th. The Spanish ministry has been re-formed. There

was a numor on the Paris Bourse that a conspiracy had been discovered at Madrid, for the purpose of overthrowing the Queen, and proclaiming the Infanta in her stead, with the Duke de Montpensier as

The advices from the River Plate in England state that Buenos Ayres was still besieged by the army of Lagas, but an armistice had been arranged for eight days. The cultivation of tobacco by the Paraguayans was rapidly progressing, and it was generally idered to be, in quality and flavor, equal to that grown at Havana. The dates are not as late as those received here. Capt. Gore, British ex-charge, was at Panama. Sir Charles Hotham, British envoy to the Argentine confederation, M. de St. George, French envoy, Mr. Pendleton, United States charge, and M. Canuti, Sardinian, were at the Island of Assumption, and from that conference it was supposed that a commercial treaty was in progress between the Republic and the powers represented.

No important news from Rio. A diamond worth £200,000 had been found in one of the mining districts. Cases of vellow fever still occurred at Rio and one fatal case was reported at Pernambuco.

The Reception of Mis Harriet Beecher Stowe in Engand-Sequel to Uncle Ton's Cabia. OUR LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE LIVERPOOL, April 14, 1853. The Landing of the Authoress of Uncle Tom's

Cabin in Liverpool. The other Sabbath morning, while leaving my ho-

tel, in Liverpool, I heard three distinct, extra, welldefined coups de canon, proceeding, I was informed by James, the waiter, from the guns of the steamship Canada. James added that Missus 'Arriett Beachum Sto' was expected on the steamer, and then there would be "a-much to de." Leaving the hotel, I had time, while saunter

ing towards the docks, to observe the crowds of church-going citizens, and to listen to the hallowed tones of the church-going bell. Need it be said, to those who have heard Liverpool chimes that this tintienabulation carried me back in remembrance to the woods of Maine, made musical at eventide by the bells of home-going kine? So striking was the similitude of sounds that my feelings overpowered me. I drew forth my handkerchief and-blew my nose: it would have been unmanly to have went-

On arriving at a floating platform called th landing stage, of which the Liverpuddlians are justly proud, I found myself in a crowd of six or seven hundred people, mostly, by their appearance, clerks in cotton offices, and all gazing towards the river. The cynosure of all eyes and eveglasses was the Satellite" river steamer, bringing the mails and Mrs. H. B. Stowe from the Canada. Suddenly the Satellite changed her course to another landing place; and then began a race of the crowd such as our insane artist" might picture from the rear the etreat of the ten thousand Greeksoat tails and bair Streamed like twin meteors on the troubled air

Eh bien! soon the Satellite makes fast to the tairs-everybody stands on tiptoe on everybody else's tees, and all necks are clongated to look over everybody else's hat. Being, as you know, rather short and squobby, I was under the necessity of climbing up a passive individual in front to obtain a view of the ceremony. Then burst on my enraptured vision, [see Petrarch,] an apparition of the closely veiled bonnet of a lady's head, which we took to be Mrs. Stowe, buried among a pile of mail bags. Attending on the lady's bonnet was a gentleman of strikingly intellectual aspect, who was, of course, husband of the lady in the boanet, although the crowd insisted that he was Sam Slick, of Bluenosian celebrity, and who was known to be Mrs.
Stowe's fellow passenger. In course of time the balance of the lady and gentleman was extricated, and proceeded arm in arm along a lane obligingly opened by the people to a fly—Jacob's, one horse, two wheeled, drab lining, copy of regulations inside, fare one shilling a mile from the stand, horse brown, and

off leg with white stocking. We mention these particulars for the use of the future historian. Mrs. Stowe having been carefully put inside by the driver, the attention of the British public was next directed to her "plunder," which duly appeared in the shape of a trunk, with the inscription H. B. S. Thus assured that the "veiled ladye" was no other than the authoress of Uncle Tom and owner of the trunk, what a shout rent the air! It was a true John Bull "Hip, hip, hur!" with the "rah" cut off, being Sunday. Indeed, some warm-hearted individuals, forgetful of the sacred day, thrust their hands through the door and windows of the fly to give the illustrious strangers the grasp of hospitable welcome to that shore where no Uncle Tom can live, (a fact that); and had time permitted I have no doubt the more hospitable would have treated the Rev. Beecher with beer But before any one had presence of mind to make the proposal, the jarvey hit the brown horse with the white stocking a lick on the near side of his head, the animal kicked out behind, and the Stowe family departed for the hospitable mansion of Mr. Crupper. Another cheer split the Sabbath atmosphere, and the multitude dispersed to their devotions.

As it had been extensively announced in the papers that the illustrious authoress would be received on landing by the Earls of Shaftesbury and Carlisle, a bright look out was kept for those nobles. For myself, I saw no one at all answering their description, except his eyes and gloves, which were yellow. I once had the honor of dining with one of the noblemen in question, on a public occasion, at Stratford-upon-Avon, but was placed so far below the salt it was impossible at the distance to say whether his lordship were white or black. Presumptions, however, are in favor of this colored gentleman being one of the noble lords—at least he kept at a safe distance from the contamination of the crowd, and his manners had

tance from the contamination of the crowd, and his manners had

"All the repose
That stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

Do not, I beg of you, Mr. Editor, suffer your prejudiced American mind to find anything shocking in the blackness of this nobleman's looks, if nobleman he were. Remember, that in happy Albion exists the true realization of your beautiful theory, that all men are free and equal. All offices in the British commonwealth, the throne excepted, are open, without let or hindrance, to colored ambition. And not a few responsible appointments are filled by the children of Ham. I myself have seen a negro performing, to the satisfaction of his employers, the duties of lance corporal to a stevedore.

If neither the Earls of Shaftesbury nor Carlisle did receive the Stowe party on landing, a sufficient excuse may be found in the recent increase of the royal family, which, without doubt, demands the close attendance of both noble lords on the person of her Majesty.

Full of the pleasing reflections which Mrs. Stowe's warm welcome to the soil of England had inspired, I wended my steps homewards. On the way I found a genuine woolly-head, seated on the stoop of a "wine vault,"—translate "beer kitchen,"—smoking his pipe. "Sam," said I. Remember, Mr. Editor, that on British ground no derogatory epithet must be used in addressing the colored subject; the equal of the white. "Sam-bo" is inadmissable, and the more degrading title of "Doctor" not to be thought of. "Sam," however, is a recognized initial and may be applied with impunity to the lower orders.

"Sam," said I. figuratively, "hang no more your

punity to the lower orders.

"Sam," said I, figuratively, "hang no more your banjo on the willows, nor weep to think of Ole Vir-

banjo on the willows, nor weep to think of Ole Virginney!"

Sam's eyes shone through the fog like two copies of the star Sirius. "W'at 'ave you to say, sir?" This colored Briton already om. ed to haspitate his haitches.

"Samuel." repeated I, with solemnity, "is this a time to indulge in the vile weed of Kentuck. when the fair benefactress of your race is stepping on these shores? I mean, of course, Samuel, Mrs. Stowe."

"Missus a-w'at?"

"Mrs. Stowe."

"Missy's toe! Lor' gor'-amitey, what's he?"

I was humiliated, paralysed by this hereditary bondman—this ungrateful slave.

"Man and brother," said I, "your ignorance disgusts me"—so I left. Thine,

HALEK.

OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENCE. MANCHESTER (England,) April 15, 1863.

Arrival of Mrs. Beecher Stowe in England—The White

Slavery Question-A Sequel to Uncle Tom's Cabin, or the Queen's Dream. The steamship Canada arrived in the Mersey on Sun The steamship Canada arrived in the Mersey on Sunday afternoon, bringing among her passengers Mrs. Beecher Stowe, her husband and brother. She was expected,

and a large flumber of persons assembled on the pier-head, anxious to catch a glimpse of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In this, however, they were scarcely gratified, for the lady kept herself closely and immediately on landing got into a covered cab and drove off to the residence of her host, Mr. Crupper, where large parties have been to meet her. On Wednesday she left for Glasgow to attend an anti-slavery demonstration. In this country, just now, we are quite in a furore about and articles exposing and condemning one of the most infa-mous slave systems in the world—the white slavery of than anothemas against it, and wisely calling for loois lative interference in the matter, whilst it tauntingly inquires of the Sutherland-House ladies what they are long in reference thereto.

I send you a paper, just published, entitled "A Sequel to Uncle Tom's Cabin," and have no doubt but that it will deeply interest your million of readers, whilst it imparts to them a small insight into Great Britain's social condition.

THE QUEEN'S DREAM :

THE QUEEN'S DREAM;
A SINGUSIA TO "MOLE TOM'S CAUN."

INSE—The emerall drawing room in a Palace of Freeland, the walls adorned with portraits of the philanthropists of all nations; also, with two remarkable pointings; one showing Howard, the illustrious prison reformer, administering consolation to the lenants of a loathsone dangeon; the other, representing John Pound, a humble cittler, in his habit when he lived, scattel on a three-legged stool, teaching little rapped boys and girls to read, so that they might better find their way to their Heavenity Fether. PRISENT—The Queen of Freeland, surrounded by the Ludies of her Court, weeping and sobting.

bing.
Ther lary, who has just finished reading a novel, called
"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Can such things be, and overcome as like a summer's It almost surpasses belief!

That monster, Legree! FOURTH LADY. That sainted marty, Tom!

First LADY, hysterically.

That darling Eva!

That darling Eva!

TELEN, (who is young and beautiful, and has a very silvery)

Such scenes of life are harrible! I would not be men-arch of that ream in its present state for all the glory of the endisputed covereignty of the universe! SEXTH LADY, old and supposed to be light-headed. May not the description have been over colored?

QUEEN, sadly.

I fear not. My archbishops, bishops, ministers of state, and privy councillors, all concur in stating that negre slavery is one of the great sins of the Western World. But I never knew before that its features were so utterly repulsive. I wish, my dear Duchess, I had never asked you to read the book.

Rather rejoice, your majesty since the information you have obtained will enable you to protest against the quity.

you have obtained will enable you to protest against the in quity.

No: I am queen only in my own realm! And if I were to protest, or even implore, the appeal would be useless. The intercommunication between States is founded on expediency, not sound moral principle.

SECOND LADY.

Suppose the ladies of your court and empire were to read a pathetic address on the subject to the ladies of the West. I have heard that woman a voice, when raised in the cause of humanity, rarely falls unheeded on the ears of even the sternest of the opposite sex; and surely our slaters will not refuse us a patient hearing.

HIBST LADY.

I cordially approve of the scheme, and intended to have suggested it to your majerty myself.

LABRES, in sephyry chorus.

So do all of us!

So do all of us!

Do as you like—you have my permission! But be loving and kind in your language; for if our land be the blessing and kind in your language; for if our land be the blessing and have a language of the specific language of the speci

thousand years of monarchical and Christian rule.

Exami Ladies, in agitation.]

THE QUEEN, taking up "Uncle Tim's Cabin."

Monning, noon, and night, I am thankful that the air of Freeland is too pure for a slave. If I thought there was one in my dominions, I would tear the jewels from my crown to buy his ransom. But there is not; it is only in the land of the West that literty is profaned by traffic in the life that only God can give, and only God should use and take.

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With this queenly reflection her majesty began to read, until at length, overpowered by the emotions the contents of the book had excited, she fell into such a deep study that the shadows of the word gathered around her lovely head, and gently closed her cerulean eyes. He check fell into the hellow of her hily hand, and resting on her clow buried in the cushioms by her side, she slept. While slumbering, strange signts, atupendous doings, awful revelations, crowded upon her soil.

The sir of Freeland is too puce for a slave!" thought